Amusements Co-Night,

BLOOF OPERA HOUSE—8—" La Vie."
CASNO—9—" The Merry War."
DALY'S THEATRE—8—" Red Letter Nights,"
DALY'S THEATRE—8—" Red Letter Nights,"
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—8—" Pique."
MADISON SQUARE GANDEN—2 and 8—Barnum's Circus.
MATISON SQUARE THEATRE—9." Alphine Roses."
METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE—8—" Libbength."
NEW PARK THEATRE—8—" Her Sacrifice."
NEW YORK COMEDY THEATRE—9—" Peck's Bad Boy."
NIBLO'S GARDEN—8—" Fitz in Ireland."
STAR THEATRE—8—" Much Ado About Nothing."
THALIA THEATRE—8—" Laife."
THEATRE COMQUE—2 and 8—" Cordella's Aspirations."
3D AVENUE THEATRE—8—" For Congress."
UNION SQUARE THEATRE—8—" Separation."
WALLACK'S THEATRE—8—" Schartion."
5TH AVENUE THEATRE—8—" Hamlet."

Ander to Adnertisements.

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IN OTHER CITIES.

WASHINGTON-1.322 P.st. | LONDON-26 Bestford-st., Strand.

New York Daily Tribane. FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 2.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING. FOREIGN.-The funeral services of the Dake of Albany took place at Cannes. - General Gordon has decided to adopt a more vigorous policy in the Sondan. ____ Marie Litton, the actress, is dead. = A lunatic in an insane asylum in Toronto killed another inmate. - The Mexican

Congress was opened. CONGRESS,-The Senate yesterday passed the Edmunds bill for the relief of the Jeanette survito the Senate. The Blair Educational bill was devors. The Naval Appropriation bill was reported bated still further without action. - In the House bills were reported favorably to amend the the matter were not so serious. naturalization laws; to provide for the inspection of live stock, hog products and dressed meats; for the purchase of property on Staten Island for a marine hospital, and to regulate the letting of mail contracts. The bill to provide for a commission on the subject of the alcoholic liquor traffic was reported adversely, but was referred to the Committee of the Whole. The Trade Dollar bill was amended and passed.

DOMESTIC .- General Grant visited the Capitol yesterday, and was heartily received by Republican Senators. - George Bliss continued his testimony relative to the Star Route prosecutions. The situation at Cincinnati has been so much improved that some of the militin were sent to their homes yesterday. = Governor Crosby, of Montana, telegraphs that there is great destriction among the Indians in that Territory. - Two of the New-York City reform bills were ordered to a whence came the devil who smeared his face third reading in the Assembly yesterday. Major H. Nickerson has been indicted for perjury in making out the petition by which he secured a divorce from his wife. ____ Many people in Cleveland were made the victims of an "April Fool"

CITY AND SUBURBAN.-Judge Barreit decided yesterday that the Sheriff was properly indicted; a plea of not guilty was then entered. - Eight women were graduated at the Woman's Medical College. Town elections were held on Long Island .- The Nineteenth Century Club discussed Goethe's "Faust." = A teacher in an industrial school was arrested for beating a scholar. The abandoned pilot-boat Enchantress was picked up and brought to port. = The examination of every year added to the momentum with which the charges against L. E. Myers was continued. = There was a good display of trout in the markets. "Jerry" McAuley returned to his Mission. - Entries for the coming six days' race were closed. === Gold value of the legaltender silver dollar (41212 grains), 84.41 cents, Stocks were erratic and unsettled at some advances in figures, and closed dull.

THE WEATHER-TRIBUNE local observations indicate cloudy and warmer weather, with occasional light rain. Temperature yesterday: Hightst, 53°; lowest, 34°; average, 42%°.

The lot of a teacher in the industrial schools of this city is not an enviable one at best. The children's manners are apt to be bad and their conduct irritating; and doubtless the young teacher who has been arrested for whipping a naughty girl in the Eighteenth Street | body admits was rooted in honest and justifiable School has endured a great deal from her pupil. indignation. It is not many years, certainly The fact remains, however, that corporal punishment is not allowed in the public schools, and it ought not to be permitted in private or semiprivate institutions. There is need of a proper law on the subject; but there seems to be no reason why an "example" should be made of He was unarmed and helpless. The murderers the teacher in the case in question.

There is pretty good authority for saying that plank splinter into his bowels. Whether he the laws relating to tenement-houses in this was dead or not when the men hunted for means city act fairly just and full; at least that was to conceal their crime the investigations of the the optains of certain persons connected with | newspaper reporters left undetermined. At all

or three months ago. The trouble is that the laws are not enforced-why, it has never been clearly stated. Possibly a commission like the thrust him into a furnace life may not have one suggested in the State Senate yesterday might find out. It is commonly reported that rump to tell of the crime. The three murderers the State Charities Aid Association knows more than it has ever told, but not more than it would be willing to tell if it had an official opportunity. Is there not in anybody's possession a long list of names of the delinquent owners of tenement-houses?

The storm of Democratic opposition raised at Albany last week against the Roosevelt municipal reform bills seem to have entirely subsided, and judging from the work done in the Assembly yesterday, these measures will now be rapidly pushed forward. The bills affecting the compensation of the County Clerk and the Register were ordered to a third reading. Some disposition was shown to amend the County Clerk bill by putting in a clause which would regulate the pay of other County Clerks through the State. It would not be strange if a good many County Clerks outside of this city did need some legislative attention. But it should be given to them in the shape of a separate law. There are many reasons why the measures affecting this city should not be complicated by clauses relating to other places. So the Assembly thought and wisely acted accordingly.

If Governor Cleveland has been hesitating to remove Sheriff Davidson because that official was "under fire" in the courts in this city, he need not hesitate any longer on that score. Sheriff Davidson does not show that readiness to stand up bravely under fire that an innocent injured man would be likely to display. On the contrary, he is trying to avoid a trial on every possible technicality, and squirms and twists as if he were conscious of a great many things, but not of his own integrity. Yet, Sheriff Davidson would be sure to have as impartial a trial before Judge Barrett and a jury in the Court of Oyer and Terminer as it is possible for a man to have. Why doesn't he walk up like a man and prove that he is pure and unspotted from ill-gotten gains? And if he will not walk up, why should he expect the Governor to have so much tender regard for his feelings?

The assertion of the Austrian police that two men now under arrest in Vienna on the charge of murder were acting on orders from an association in this city is interesting, and if there is any proof of the statement important results might follow. Kammerer, one of the men, certainly lived in New-York some years ago and was a Socialist; but beyond the fact that he indulged in all kinds of wiid threats toward every person more decent and better off than himself, there is no reason to believe that he is the agent of any secret society. If he murdered the banker, as is supposed, he probably did it for the sake of robbery, or because he is crazy. Some weeks ago a lot of low fellows who once knew Kammerer met in Irving Hall and passed a resolution declaring that the Emperor of Austria ought to be killed. The newspapers in Vienna published accounts of that meeting, and it is likely that the police of that city have jumped to the conclusion that this murderer was trying to carry out its orders.

The Democratic House of Representatives is plainly determined to fill up the measure of its stupidity full to overflowing. Yesterday it passed the bill for the suppression of the trade dollar. This was not a satisfactory measure in the first place; but it was redeemed from utter badness by the clause directing that as the trade dollars reached the Treasury they should be recoined and counted as part of the two millions now required to be coined into standard silver dollars every month. Mr. Bland opposed this clause and succeeded in getting the House to strike it out by a vote of 131 to 118. Thereore, unless the Senate or the President kills this bill, the coinage of superfluous silver dollars, now going on at the rate of 24,000,000 a year, is to be further swelled by 8,000,000, Yet Mr. Bland is the man for whom Mr. Carlisle stood godfather when he gave him the name of Chairman of the Committee on Coinage, Weights and Measures, saying, he "will do nothing hostile to the financial interests of the country"; and "his appointment does not ver dollars." This is why we should laugh if

THE MADNESS AT CINCINNATI.

Since last Friday night people have sought for an explanation of the terrible doings of the mob in Cincinnati. There seemed to be an awful, and from the surface inexplicable, disproportion between the immediate and patent provocation and the wild fury of the rioters. Could the fact that one murderer, and he a boy of seventeen, had escaped hanging through the chicanery of lawyers and the corruption or stupidity of a jury transform a community which for years had presented to the world the picture of a careless, contented, pleasure-loving people. into a mob of howling madmen, devastating demons, reckless of life, forgetful of law, thirsting only for blood and destruction? If not, with the blood of two hundred dead and wounded and exulted as the flames consumed the records of the law courts ?

Those who 1 st know hardly dare tell; for the telling involves a confession that is damning to the good citizenship of those who are charged in law and morals with the maintenance of good order and the creation and conservation of a sound public morality. The fact which confronts every honest observer is that the three nights of terror through which Cincinnati passed between Friday and Monday were the fruition of as many decades of political and moral degeneracy. During the last decade the city pursued its downward course, but those who watched were all but silent. A few sporadic reform movements sprang up, but were silently choked, and there was none to utter a telling protest on the records.

The indifference to the things which are essential to municipal health in Cincinnati extended far beyond the abuses in the criminal law courts. It had permeated all branches of the city and county administration, and had infected many social activities. Still it was the grossest form that finally opened the eyes and broke the patience of the people. It is not difficult to recall from memory a few of the flagrant instances of miscarried justice in the courts of Cincinnati which help to explain the uprising of for some years. The repeal of the silver act, or last week. That uprising in its first stage everywithin ten, that the city was horrified at what was called the "tanyard murder." A young man, while currying a horse in the early evening in a small stable in a tanyard within the city limits, was attacked by two men and a boy. ran their victim through the body with a pitchfork, and plunged the sharp end of a heavy

the State Charities Aid Association some two events, the horror of the deed was intensified by the possibility that when the three dragged their bloody sacrifice across the tanyard and been quite extinct. The fire left a charred vere apprehended, and, after lying in jail for a few days, the boy confessed the crime, giving all the details of the killing with a blood-curdling particularity and absence of feeling which told of an almost incomprehensible degree of moral imbecility. Not one of the three was

One day in a beer shop in Vine-st, two men quarrelled over a game of cards. One was a pale-faced, sickly young man, the other a burly, bullet-headed giant. The first was a stranger in the town; no one knew him, no one cared for him-not even the law, as the sequel showed. The second was an employe of John Robinson's circus. A few words passed between the men, when the latter struck the sickly stranger a blow on the temple with his fist; then quietly left the place. The young man let fall his head on his arm and complained of a terrible pain. There was no external sign of serious injury, but the bartender bathed his head with arnica and sent him home in a streetcar. An hour or two later he was found lying dead at his lodgings. An autopsy revealed that his skull, which was very thin at the temple, had been broken and a piece forced into the brain. The Coroner of Hamilton County carried this round piece of bone, this plain evidence of the cause of death, into the courtroom. The prisoner testified that he had struck the dead man with his open hand. The Coroner testified that a blow of the kind described could not cause death. The murderer was acquitted.

About five years ago a Democratic politician who had been secretary of the Water Works Board, and Chief of Police, shot and killed a policeman in the Central Police Station of the city. It was on a Sunday afternoon, and an hour before the men had been in a broil in a street-car in Vine-st., but neither had made use of deadly weapons. The daughter of the policeman had been the mistress of the politician, and had been discarded for a variety actress. The collision between the men had grown out of a hair-pulling between the women. The men were separated before harm was done. The politician was arrested, but was taken to a newspaper office instead of the police sta tion. Fifteen minutes later he went to the station in a carriage. The policeman renewed the wordy wrangle when the politician entered. The exchief gave plain evidence of a wicked purpose by putting his hand to his pistol the moment the policeman, who was in his shirt-sleeves and plainly without a weapon of any kind, addressed him. The policeman made a step toward the ex-chief and was at once seized by three or four officers; not one touched the man who had warned that he would kill and had the means. In the hands of his colleagues the policeman was shot to death. The indictment was for "manslaughter"; the verdict " not guilty."

But it is not in cases of this character alone that a criminal carleessness or something even worse was permitted to grow up in Cincinnati. It is just two years since an effort was made by a then recently elected Mayor, pledged to attempt a reform, to enforce the Sunday Liquor Law. Many arrests of flagfant violators were made, and a test case was brought before the Police Court. On the witness-stand the defendant admitted all that was charged in the warrant. The jury found that he had not violated the law. The case was ended. There was no opportunity to test the constitutionality of the law which the liquor interest, the most aggressive element in the politics of the city, was controverting; and the effort to compel respect for plain laws on the statute books collapsed like a punctured bubble.

In 1866 three men were hanged in Hamilton County for committing a murder while attemptng highway robbery. Since then there have been two capital convictions. One man, a negro, was hanged; the sentence of the other was commuted to imprisonment for life. It can be left to the now quickened conscience of Cincinnati to explain how such a laxity in the administration of the penal laws as is indicated by these few out of many instances was permitted to grow up. The fault is not with the laws; they are as sound in Ohio as here. To us it is a phenomenon that has its corollary in the public spirit which has permitted one of the principal streets of the city to become a byword throughout the country; which has compelled the admission from good citizens more than once that Cincinnati is wofully sunken in more than one species of moral degradation : which has stripped its politics of the last vestige of dignity and patriotism; which has kept the machinery of municipal administration as austable as water by changing it for party ends with almost every change in the political dominancy in the State; which has given rise to the conviction, now expressed in blood and destruction, that there exists a ring in the city which has practically controlled at least one branch of the law administration of Hamilton County for years. This gives signincance to the intelligence which the telegraphic appatches have brought, that one of the men whose names were howled by the mob in its fronzy has barricaded his house and said that he will never plead the cause of a criminal in Hamilton County again.

But where, during the period while the mad indignation of the people was breaking through the crust that confined it-where were the public monitors?

THE PUBLIC DEBT AND DANGER. The reduction of public debt in March was \$14,238,824, and for three-quarters of the current fiscal year it has been about \$82,000, 000. The country does not desire a reduction so rapid, nor is it beneficial to any public interest, now that the National credit has been placed on a solid foundation. The country has learned that the taxes are not seriously felt, and that the distribution of money raised by taxes in the redemption of bonds immediately restores it to circulation again among the people from whom it is taken. The serious objections to a rapid redemption of bonds at this time are two-fold. It tends to break down the National banking system, and it hastens the substitution of silver for gold in the Treasury reserves.

Each of these evils could easily be removed by legislation. The McPherson bill and the repeal of the tax on circulation would probably suffice to save the banking system from harm

is also required for all settlements at the New-York Clearing House, for payment of interest, for disbursements abroad, and for other purposes. So long as the Treasury is required to pay out \$3,000,000 gold per month in the purchase of useless silver, and at the same time to pay out in the purchase of bonds an amount of gold equal to the nominal surplus revenue, the gold reserve in the Treasury must be steadily depleted. Congress has the power to remedy both evils,

hastened because, in the redemption of bonds,

gold is demanded and must be paid. But gold

by legislation which ought not to require a single day's discussion. But since it refuses, the Secretary of the Treasury has power to guard against the depletion of the gold reserve. This he can do by declining to purchase bonds at any time when by so doing he will diminish the reserve of gold. His monthly statement, issued yesterday, represents that he has on hand for the redemption of notes only \$150,000,000 of "cash available." But it has been shown that a large part of this consists of silver, which is not available. Yesterday's statement proves that about \$67,000,000 of the "cash available" is composed of silver dollars, silver bullion and fractional coins. It would be wiser if the Secretary of the Treasury should decline to allow the gold actually available to be depleted any further.

ADIRONDACK LEGISLATION. A sensible Adirondack bill was ordered to a third reading in the Senate on Monday evening. It provides for the creation of a forest commission, under whose direction the lands necessary for a proper reservation are to be laid out, located and protected from trespassers.

Another reading will pass this bill and then it goes to the Assembly, but it is difficult to conjecture what action that body will take mon it.

Two weeks ago the Assembly sent to the committee of the Whole two Adirondack bills. One of these had just been reported by the Committee on Public Lands, and provides for the appointment of a single Forest Commisioner to take charge of the State lands in the Adirondack counties. The other bill provides that the Controller shall be the guardian of the forests. Neither of these bills has yet been considered by the Committee of the Whole, but it is known that both will be stoutly opposed when their time comes. Some of the Assembly-

nen have shown that if they can have their way

no Adirondack bill will get through this ses-

Now that the Senate has made commendable progress with an excellent measure we recur to he subject in order to urge the friends of the Adirondack reservation in both houses to estir themselves. The end of the session is not far off, and if faith with the public expectation is to be kept, there is no room for delay. There is an overwhelming demand, in which here is no politics, for the passage of some bill that shall secure protection for the forests. If the Legislature for any reason neglects or refuses to comply with this demand it is sure to receive a full measure of popular condem-

BARD ON THE BANKS.

The monthly statement of Controller Knox shows that the decrease of National bank circulation in March was \$1,903,946. Nevertheless, there was an increase during the wonth of \$459,403 in the amount of legal enders on deposit for the retirement of bank irculation. The virtual retirement of circula-

tion for the month, therefore, was \$2,400,000. It seems strange that these reports, as they ome in month after month, do not incite the members of the House to give the subject immediate attention. While they are doing nothing in a marvellously able manner, the best hanking system ever devised is being destroyed. not intentionally, but by their sheer incapacity, An hour's intelligent attention would suffice to oractically no real opposition, and that of itself would do some good. Nor is there any body of men in the House who openly oppose the repeal of the tax on circulation, and another hour's attention ought to suffice for a measure so simple, with a Treasury plethoric with money. But this Congress can dawdle more and do less than any other within the memory

IS IT FOUND AT LAST? We remarked the other day that the Democrats seemed to be bunting vainly for a platform. It now looks as if they had found one. They appear to have finally despaired of the tariff issue and the silver question and all the far-reaching topics within their ken, and to have fallen-or perhaps slipped-down upon a platform of oleomargarine, alias bogus butter. Mr. Cox is entitled to the merit of having discovered this unctuous platform. He it is who first perceived that a butterine union of all the factions in the party could be accomplished on this oleaginous basis. At last then there is something about which the Democrats can agree, and for which they are prepared to fight. They will go before the country pledged to uphold the sacred and inalienable right of adulteration. They will defend the defunct pig against the living cow. Their speeches will expatiate upon the superiority of the soap-vat to the dairy; and the decentralizing virtues of free lard and a well-greased breakfast-table will be fully expounded.

The inexpugnable right of the American citizen to poison his fellow-countrymen without let or hindrance must naturally be a facile theme for that party which proudly owns itself the official champion of free whiskey. The Bogus Butter party, as it now deserves to be entitled, has chosen a thoroughly congenial issue, and one upon which the most cordial agreement can doubtless be obtained. As to the farmers whose industry is being paralyzed by the production of sham butter, and as to the consumers whose health is being injured by the fraudulent substitution of this nastiness for the produce of the dairy, Mr. Cox and his friends have no sympathy. The makers of begus butter are the only ones who appear to their deserving of aid and comfort. and they have therefore stifled the proposed Congressional inquiry into the matter.

It is true that oleomargarine will make a slippery platform, but perhaps it is better than none. The subject is somewhat high-scented, but then harmony is a good blessing. The people do not like the stuff, but they do not possibly revolt from it more than from the average Democratic programme. And then, too, the ole-

workingman than France, Citizen Vanhove declared that the workingman in the United States is ground under the heel of a " bourgeois class," which holds all the power in its hands. Another citizen said that the French workingmen are much better off in every way than their American brethren. He dwelt especially on the high rents and the defective educational system of this country. Another delegate boldly declared that there was altogether too much liberty in the United States, and that politeness in public places was almost unknown. This lack of courtesy he condemned in unmeasured terms, and the condemnation is valuable as coming from a workingman. If these reports shall result in weakening the influence of labor demagogues in Europe they will serve a useful purpose.

"Most of us," says Matthew Arnold, "are what we must be, not what we ought to be-not even what we know we ought to be." Why wouldn't that make a good platform for the National Democratic Convention?

On the 1st of March the Treasuryheld \$222,649,-757 gold, and on the 1st of April only \$210,974,-068, decrease \$11,666,689. It "gained" in the same time \$2.304.964 standard silver dollars, and \$391,155 other silver; in other words it increased its stock of utterly worthless metal on hand \$2,-696,119 during the mouth. The decrease in aggregate amount of gold, silver and legal tender certificates and legal tender notes outstanding was promises to pay that amount were redeemed by putting out the gold. The not result, after the redemption of these notes and certificates, is that the Treasury has lost \$1,280,133 gold, and piled up \$2,696,119 more useless silver. No man can say that this is an improvement in the condition of the Treasury. Those whose minds are not altogether blinded by prejudice must realize that it indicates growing public distrust, and on the part of the Government decreasing ability to make good its obligations.

Ferhaps Mr. Herbert Spencer may not be altogether gratified by the unanimous concurrence of the English press in his recent refusal to enter Parliament. It is one thing for a man to say that he does not think he is fitted for such-and-such a career: it is quite another thing when all his friends agree that his estimate of his own capacity is correct. Nevertheless, the press and Mr. Spencer are doubtless right in this case. He would only waste his time in Parliament, which would not consent to sit at his feet. He would effect no reforms, and by presenting his weakest side to the public he would suffer in reputation also.

It is reported by a recent travelier that when the Indians of Chili desire rain they plant a sacred tree into which a soreerer climbs to pray, while the others dance around and howl. Then they all get drunk. If it does not rain they get drunk again and remain drinking until they fetch a shower. Demoeracy's method of securing a tariff policy would seem to have been suggested by this pleasing Chili custom. Finding itself in need of such a policy when Congress met, it planted a weirdly beautiful horizontal reduction tree, into which a sorcerer named Morrison climbed in order that he might work his incantations, while the rest of his brethren danced round and howled. Then they all indulged in the wild orgicknown as a caucus. If the result fails to fetch a tariff policy, they will indulge in another orgie, and so on till they do fetch it. Those Chili Indians have a good deal to answer for.

David A. Wells would like to see the Democracy cominate George H. Pendleton for President, We violate no confidence in informing Mr. Wells that the Democracy have determined to do just that thing-not this year, but the year when the skies fall and the lark-catching, contingent upon that casualty, takes place.

A remark made by Rev. Dr. Butler at a recent Yale College dinner in Boston is being extensively circulated. The Doctor said that Yale had nover graduated a demagogue, adding: "You could no more graduate such a man in Yaie College than you could raise alligators in Eden." At the next college dinner which is not a Yale dinner. Doctor Batler may expect to be told that his comparison is conspicuously weak. For unless reasoning by analogy has gone out of fashion, it may fairly be claimed that lligators could readily have been raised in Eden, Why not? If the serpent could have been raised there-and it is pretty generally admitted that it could be and was-what invalidates the supposition that the alligator might have been ? The fact that pass the McPherson bill, to which there is alligators never were raised in Eden proves nothng except that it never occurred to Adam he wanted a pair of alligator boots or to Eve that she would enjoy owning an alligator shopping-bag. It would seem to be the duty of Harvard to take the Doctor on one side and remonstrate with him.

The correspondent of The London Times in Tonquin says that the French have made themselves thoroughly detested there by their ferocity and eruelty; and now they dare not go outside their quarters. Sentinels are frequently found beheaded. If they undertake to hold the country they will have even worse trouble than they had in Algeria It is curious that the French always behave in the same way in a conquered country. They do not seem to have the capacity to conduct themselves temperately. The tiger in them at such times comes to the surface, and they abuse and maltreat the helpless people about them in a shocking manner. They did the same thing in Tunis, but the Tonquinese are a much fiercer and more warlike people, and they will give their conquerors plenty of trouble before they are completely crushed.

The congregation of the University of Oxford has been stimulated by the example of Cambridge to adopt a statute admitting women to the examinations. There was much and strenuous opposition to it, and many of the counter arguments were quite mediaval in their tone. One reverend opponent of the measure urged that if women were admitted they would "exert their domestic influence over the curriculum of the University," and persuade the Cons to change it to suit their caprice or pleasure. Another was only anxious on account of the health | the scene shifts to Europe. Miss Helen Barry plays the of the young women, but he was silenced by statistics showing that quite as many men as women break down from overwork. Finally, after a long and lively debate, the statute was carried by 107 votes to 72; and so the advocates of woman's rights can score another step in advance.

PERSONAL.

The grave of Wendell Phillips has been planted

with flowers. General Butler has accepted an invitation to deliver an oration on Decoration Day at the Academy of Music in this city.

The admirers of Julius Haligarten have subberibed for his portrait, painted by Daniel Hunting-on, and it has been presented to the Adademy of Emma Abbott is making a collection of

have the handsomest assortment of junk in the Miss Beatrice Parsons, of London, was the winner of the nighest honors of the recent Cambridge Uni-

versity examination, in which no less than three thousand bright British girls competed. Engineer George D. Melville, United State Navy, left last night for Washington in answer to a Congressional subpona to appear before the Jeannotte expedition investigating committee.

General B. F. Butler, who was at the Fifth Avenue Hotel yesterday, came over from Massa-

Mahdi, in the Abon Maddara; "but I swear in the name of Allah that if Gordon falls into my hands I will kill him and distribute his money among the poorer Moslems who fight with me. As to myself, if I do not succeed I will perish on the battlefield."

Susan B. Anthony says the meanest thing ever said about her was in a Western paper, just after a woman suffrage convention in which she took a prominent part. It was a story about her carrying a poodle-dog to the convention in her arms, and holding it in her lap all the time except when she rose to speak. "I don't own a dog," she says, "and never did. I never even spoke to one."

TALKS ABOUT TOWN.

ORECON POLITICS AND RAILROADS. Ex-Governor Gibbs, of Oregon.—The Republicans are 20 to 30 per cent better off than they were four years ago at this time. Then the Independents were almost ready to break away. There is no deep-scated opposition from them now, because the party organization has been changed to meet tacir views. After all, when men cry out about a machine, it is generally because they are not part of the machine in operation, and want to substitute for it another one in which they are a part. When Villard came out to Oregon it was one perpetual fête day. There were triumphal arches, and processions by day and by night. I thought then that it couldn't all be of that color. But I had no idea the erash would come so soon. Villard did a great deal for us in Oregon. Some of our people who lest in Transcontinental censure him some what. I have thought his policy was right. He harried the road through to completion at what seemed an ex-\$10,386,556 during the month; in other words, its | travagant price. But it appeared to me that, baving se much of the road built, they could afford to pay a big price to have it opened through at as early a day as money would bring, so as to get the through traffic started. I don't believe there was anything wrong about Villard's management.

SEATS IN THE EXCHANGES.

Henry H. Truman, slock broker.—Fifty members of the New-York Petroleum Exchange have sold their seats in that Exchange, and have become members of the Mining and National Petroleum Exchange by paying the requisita sum of \$218 07. Twelve of this number are also members of the Stock Exchange. Scats in the Mining and National Perfoleum Exchange are now selling at \$600. CROAKING DEMOCRATS AND HOPEVUL REPUB

LICANS.

H. S. Walbridge, of Toledo, banker.—It seems to me that I haven't met unybody but Democrats since I came to New-York, and they are all croaking. It does my scul good to talk to them. We haven't had any failures in Toledo, business is moving right along, rents are paid promptly, merchants are all making a little money. Yes, but they say the crops are not moving. Well, I saw Me-Cullough, of the Peansylvania road, the other day, and he was as mad as a man could be about the way grain is being held for high prices at Chicago and other Western points. He says it's got to move and get money in circula tion, and what's more he's going to make it move. . The Democrats have licked themselves again. They couldn't let well enough alone. I think our fellows will

nominate Blaine, unless this present boom is one of the kind that is premature. For the country's best good I should select John Sherman, though he is cold as an icicle. But the people say Blaine, and so I say Blaine, too. This talk about his getting us into a war is all stuff and non-scuse. Slaine is sharp, amart, able. He'll take good advice if he is President. EX-SENATOR WALLACE ON PLAINE.

Ex-Senator Wallace, of Pennsylvania. - No. sir; I am not sterested at all in politics. I have not written a letter on the subject in so long that I have forgotten when. All the stories you may have seen of a fight in Penn-ylvania, in which my name is associated, are idle tales. There is no fight in Pennsylvania. You may well imagine that if there was a fight the results in my home county and section would not have been what they were. . . Mr. Blaine ought to have Pennsylvania, if anybody is to have it among Republicans. He was born in Washington County, sixty odd miles below Pittsburg. His education was secured in Pennsylvania, and from there he went east to edit a Maine newspaper. It locks as though he might get the State delegation solid. It will be a terrible

defeat, though, for Quay, McGee and the Camerons. THE WIND AND THE BRIDGE.

Superintendent Martin, of the Brooklyn Bridge,-O se the weak point in a suspension bridge is the poss ble effect of a high wind. We face the northwest and the southeast, and consequently the winds that have pro-vailed during the past few days did not give us any couble. The winds that would be the worse for us would be directly from the east and west. The only way to ascertain the lifting effect of a high wind upon the cables would be to stand upon the centre of the bridge and watch a cable, during heavy puffs of wind, with a transit instrument. I did so last fall when there was a wind blowing forty-five miles an hour from the eastward, and could not detect the least variation from the normal position. This is not perpendicular by any means. If you watch the four cables you will flud that the outer ones incline inward, and the inner ones incline toward each other, and this arrangement greatly increases the resisting power. For the wind is unabla to get any movement on the outer cables without lifting the whole weight of the bridge roads are braced together and to the cables adds in a high degree to the stability of the latter. I am of opinion that a wind 100 miles an hour, though it might create a momen tary swaying motion, would have no other effect. The bridge beyond a doubt is a pearl among suspen bridges, and the public have hardly yet learned to approclate it as it deserves.

BENEFITS OF SHARP RIVALRY.

H. C. Bunner, Editor of Puck .- I suppose that the ex . perionce of weekly newspapers and monthly magazines is different from that of daily papers, but rivalry does not seem to hurt the former. When Chic was started in opposition to Puck it did not injure Puck ; on the contrary, it increased the sales locally and opened up a demand from new points. We found that Chic was being pushed in towns where we had no circulation, and there followed a demand for Puck from those places. When Chic died the circulation of Fuck went on increasing gradually, but the demand from new and unknown places instantly stopped. When The Judge was started this experience repeated itself, and Puck gathered fruits from its rivar's enterprise in developing new fields. I am told that the rivalry of The Century and Harpey's magazines is mutually beneicial in the same way.

PLANS OF THE UNION SQUARE THEATRE. Sheridan Shook, Union Square Theatre,-We shall send Separation" on the road at Easter. "The Fatal Letter's is already in rehearsal, and, as far as I can tell, will prove a success. The play is a good one, depending more on its dialogue than on its situations. The scene is laid in the time of the late war, and most of the characters are Southerners. The hero in the first act is a little boy whose favorite toys are all of a martial kind. Later in the play part of the heroine. A very good company will support her, among whom are Eloise Willis, who is one of our rising soubrettes; Kate Denia, Kato Magnus, and Messrs Walcott, Haworth, Cleary and others. There is no very elaborate mounting required, but the scenery will all b carefully painted.

MUSIC.

MISS REEBE'S CONCERT.

Miss Henrietta Beebe, a vocalist whom we have frequently had occasion to commend this season, gave a concert last night in Chickering Hall, with the elp of a worthy company of singers and players. A refined taste was evident in nearly every number of the programme and the chairs being filled with a responsive and music-loving audience, all the corditions for an en joyable entertainment were fulniled. Miss Beebe's clpers were Miss Margaret Bryant (who, besides taking Emma Abbott is making a collection of part in three concerted pieces, sang Dessaner's song bangle ," and says she expects in a year's time to "To Sevilla," into which Spanish rhythms and cadences are eleverly woven). Miss Marie S. Bissell, soprano (a pupil of Miss Beebe's, who gives good promise for the near future). Mrs. Sarah B. Anderson, (a familiar and welcome figure in our concert rooms this season), Christian Fritsch, William C. Balrd; the Liebe-Helmlicher Trio, composed of Mme. Teresa Liobe, Mile. Mario Heimlicher and Theodore Liebe; the English Glee Club, composed of William Dennison, George Eiland, William H. Beckett and George E. Aiken; and Emilio Agramonte, accompanist.

The programme was ordered with so nice a blending of sentiment and humor, and afforded such agreea variety that it would be almost invidious to single out any

bemocratic programme. And then, too, the oleomargarine issue may be supported by a barrel, and every one understands that since Mr. Tilden the suspension of silver coinage, would save the Treasury from harm by gradual exhaustion of its gold reserve. But, as matters stand, both evils exist and are serious.

The surrender of bank circulation goes on steadily, though slowly. Against about there was a surrender of bank circulation goes on bank inculation; the banks did not find its sufficiently profitable to buy other bonds in place of those called. A vis will go on as long as the existing laws remain in force, and the more rapidly the circulation will be retired.

The exhaustion of the gold reserve is